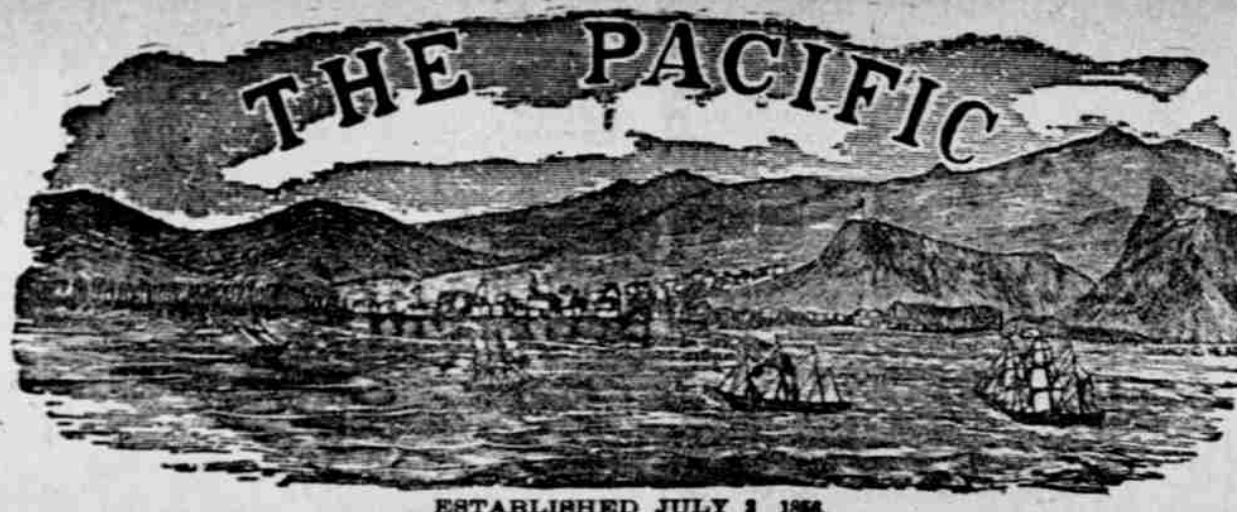


Commercial



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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OFFICIALS ARE LET OUT

ANOTHER LEPROSY SPECIFIC

Leper Settlement Committee Report.

FATHER WENDOLIN MUST ALSO GO

Supt. Reynolds' Resignation Accepted and McVeigh Appointed.

As a result of the investigation made by the Board of Health into the charges of Ambrose Hutchinson, of cruelty to a leper at Molokai, the resignation of Dr. Oliver was demanded yesterday. Bishop Gulstan is requested to remove Father Wendolin from the settlement, and the resignation of Superintendent C. B. Reynolds, tendered some time ago, was accepted, and Jack McVeigh appointed in his stead.

At the regular meeting held yesterday afternoon the findings of the committee, composed of E. P. Dole, W. L. Moore and J. S. B. Pratt were approved, and the majority report recommending the removal of Reynolds and Oliver was adopted. The matter was all out and dried, the action taken yesterday having been decided upon at Monday's secret meeting.

In the reading of the minutes of the special meeting was found for the first time the recommendation for the removal of Father Wendolin. This was embodied in a resolution, introduced by Dr. Cooper, which read as follows:

Resolved, That the harmony and interests of the Leper Settlement will be promoted by the removal of Father Wendolin, and that the Right Rev. Gulstan, Bishop of Panopolis, be requested to remove him forthwith, and appoint some other priest to fill the vacancy made thereby.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

E. P. Dole, as chairman of the committee, thereupon read the report, in which was contained also the substance of the evidence taken before the committee at Molokai. It is as follows:

Report of committee in the matter of the investigation of charges presented by Ambrose Hutchinson, leper settlement.

Dr. Henry C. Sloggett, President of the Board of Health.

Sir:—We have the honor to submit the following report, based on the foregoing charges and evidence:

We find that Philipo Mikila and William Kalani were not arrested upon a trumped up charge or without probable cause; that Mikila's friends were not denied access to him; and that such food as he had was at all times sufficient in quantity. We find that the charges in other respects, although proved in all details, are proved in substance and beyond reasonable doubt.

On December 2nd, 1901, Mikila and Kalani left the settlement in violation of the regulations of the Board of Health. John Walamau, captain of police, believed and had probable cause to believe, that they had been stealing sheep. No one being on trial for stealing sheep, the committee declined to investigate the truth of this charge. Beyond the question whether there was probable cause for arrest. Upon the return of Mikila and Kalani, December 4th, Walamau arrested them and put them in jail.

Kalani made a confession, and was put in a light, airy cell.

Mikila denied guilt, and, as a punishment, was put in a cell with no outside window, comparatively dark and ill ventilated. (He was given a diet of salmon, which he chose instead of meat), bread and water, and was more or less closely confined for about a week, as a punishment. After that, he had ordinary rations and the liberty of the full yard; during all of the time he was in jail, from December 4th, 1901, until March 12th, 1902, he was not arrested on any charge, and no written accusation was made against him.

He was in an advanced stage of leprosy when he was arrested. As the disease progressed he became very weak, and was little more than skin and bones. As early as about the first of March his hands and feet were alive with maggots. The stench was offensive. On the 12th of March he was taken home by members of a fraternity to which he belonged. He died on the 18th. He had no proper care before leaving the jail. He had no medical attention, worthy of the name, at any time.

There is only one district magistrate on the island of Molokai. He lives at Pukoo, thirty miles away. As distant as far as the physical difficulties of getting to the settlement and leaving it are concerned, as New York is from Chicago. He did not visit the settlement while Mikila was in jail. With the district magistrate in the settlement,

NOW it is a German physician who thinks he has discovered a sure cure for leprosy.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health a communication was received from Acting Governor Cooper enclosing a letter from the Secretary of the Interior from a New York physician, who in turn had his information from a German friend. The latter had discovered his remedy in Brazil, and it is not unlikely that this is another concoction made from the tua-tua plant.

The letter referred to is as follows:

1135 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y., March 25, 1902. Sir:—A friend of mine who has lived many years in Brazil as a physician has had while practicing there, occasion to experiment with a remedy which seemed to have decided curative effects in cases of leprosy. Having in the meantime returned to Germany his researches in this direction had to be abandoned.

His results, however, have been so promising that he feels he would be doing wrong if he would let the matter rest where it is.

For this reason he would like the remedy put to test on as great a number of lepers as possible.

He has asked me to try the remedy here in New York, having heard that we have a number of these unfortunate among us, and I have communicated with the local authorities to that effect. If I should receive a favorable answer, my friend will furnish me with a liberal supply of the remedy and the necessary instructions.

Not satisfied with this, however, he would like to put his remedy to a still more extended trial, and for this reason would be willing to even go to the leper colony, Sandwich Islands, and stay there as long as necessary, provided his expenses would be paid, and a remuneration would be awarded to him sufficient to keep his family supported during his absence.

He told me of his plans when I visited Germany recently, and was quite enthusiastic about the prospects of stamping out this pest with his remedy, the main source of which is a plant indigenous to Brazil, in form of a decoction.

That is all the doctor cared to say about the nature of the remedy at present, reserving the details for the future.

Knowing the doctor from boyhood, he being a graduate from Heidelberg like myself, and physician in good standing and an earnest worker, I can vouch for him, and thought his proposition should be made known to the authorities.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER ROCK, M. D.

Upon motion of Dr. Cooper, it was decided to allow the remedy to be sent to Honolulu, where, if in the opinion of the board it of any merit experiments will be made upon the lepers. The physician must also send the formula and a quantity of the remedy, but the proposition to have him come here at the expense of the Territory does not meet with approval. Governor Cooper is advised that the matter will be kept strictly confidential.

prompt arraignments and trials are virtually impossible. A resident magistrate can be appointed under existing laws, although there is no appropriation from which he can be paid. We recommend the appointment of a magistrate, to be paid such salary as the next legislature may appropriate.

In transforming the old church at Kalaupapa into a jail, windows should have been cut to give every cell plenty of air and light. We recommend that this be done now.

The arrest of Mikila and Kalani probably comes within the provisions of Sections 546 and 547 of the Penal Laws, which are as follows: "Whenever a crime is committed, and the offenders are known, and any person shall be found near the place where the crime was committed, either endeavoring to conceal himself or endeavoring to escape, or under such other circumstances as to justify a reasonable suspicion of his being the offender, such person may be arrested without warrant, by any police officer or officers of justice, in any support or town, even in cases where it is not certain that an offense has been committed, may, without warrant, arrest and detain for examination such persons as may be found under such circumstances as to justify a reasonable suspicion that they have committed or intend to commit an offense."

Section 551 of the Penal Laws is as follows: "In all cases of arrest for examination, the person making the same must conduct the party arrested before the court or magistrate empowered to take such examination, within forty-eight hours after his arrest, except in cases where a longer delay is absolutely necessary to meet the ends of justice." The magistrate did not visit the settlement during the time in question. Certainly these two lepers could not have been taken to Pukoo for trial; but, even so, holding them in jail more than three months for violating a regulation of the Board of Health or for stealing sheep, without arraignment or written accusation, appears to be a very lax construction of the words, "except in cases where a longer delay is absolutely necessary to meet the ends of justice." Mikila and Kalani could not have escaped if they had been given their liberty pending the arrival of the district magistrate.

(Continued on page 2)

CABLES WILL BE WORKING WITHIN SIX MONTHS' TIME

Vice-President George Gray Ward Discusses Prospects For Early Action.

Some of the Cable Already Shipped and More Is on the Way--Rates and Work.

CABLE plans have progressed to such an extent that the outlook is for cable connection with California within six months, and perhaps in four months' time. That this is the belief of men who have much at stake in the proposition is shown by the following sentences in a private letter received yesterday from P. N. Lillenthal, manager of the Anglo-Californian bank of San Francisco, by Col. G. W. Macfarlane.

"I dined last night with Mr. Ward, of New York, head executive officer of the Mackay cable system. He tells me cables will be laid to Honolulu within six months and he thinks possibly within four months; that the cables are being made and some already have been shipped. He expects to lay about 120 miles a day." Should this belief on the part of Mr. Gray be well founded, there will be no more than three weeks consumed by the cable steamer Silvertown, when once she arrives in the Pacific with the cable, in getting into communication with this city.

Mr. George Gray Ward, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph Company and vice-president and general manager of the Commercial Cable Company and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, in company with Electrical Engineer Curtiss of the cable company, was in San Francisco when the last

mail left, looking after a suitable landing place for the California end of the cable. While the Navy authorities favor Monterey bay, Mr. Ward wants the cable to end in San Francisco and was then investigating points along the ocean front. In an interview on April 6th, he said that he had information that the cable was being made at the rate of 600 miles a month, and that it would be shipped on the cable steamer Silvertown in July, at the latest, and this would mean laying very soon after the ship arrived at San Francisco. He said that the cable was being made in England owing to the experience of manufacturers there, as the laying in this ocean was the most difficult of any ocean known, owing to depths of three and even five miles. There will be needed two cable repair ships and these may be built in San Francisco.

Mr. Gray said that the line to Manila would be finished by the end of 1904, and that it was hoped to secure the navy soundings. Messages from San Francisco will be handled in fifteen minutes according to the plans. The rates on this city are to be 50 cents a word, press rate 25 cents, until the completion of the Philippine line, when the private rate is to be put down to 35 cents a word.

Mr. Ward said that the contract for the laying called for it to be complete by the end of October.

JUDGE GALBRAITH HAS A MENTION FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Democratic Congressman Thinks Him a Winner. Little for His Place--Dole Invited to Testify Before Committee.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The coming of Judge Gilbert F. Little to town has set tongues wagging about the gubernatorial situation in advance of the arrival of Gov. Dole. The Judge has been keeping under cover, as I telegraphed by the last steamer. I have been unable to see him but two or three men who know him have run across him in Washington during the last two days. He is stopping at the Metropolitan hotel, a downtown hostelry, and registered there late Thursday evening last. The following day he called on President Roosevelt.

Yesterday the judge took a turn around the Capitol and came upon Delegate Wilcox. "Hello," exclaimed the Judge.

"Hello, yourself," returned Wilcox. "Are you for Dole for Governor?" inquired the judge of the Delegate, during a brief conversation.

"I am not for anybody for Governor," responded Wilcox. "Damn your politics and politicians. I've been sick."

That abruptly ended the conversation. Representative Robinson, Democrat, of Indiana, saw Little in the gallery of the House and the two bowed low. They knew each other some winters ago when the Organic Act for the Territory was being framed.

"I will wager you that Little is looking for a promotion as judge," observed Mr. Robinson this afternoon, as he had Delegate Wilcox and Mr. Edgar Cayless on one side of the long table in the Committee on Territories, extracting information from them about the Islands. "I don't believe he is a candidate for Governor, whatever you may say. He wants promotion on the bench."

"But I shouldn't be surprised if the President selected Little for Governor," continued the Hoosier Democrat. "Or perhaps he will select Judge Galbraith for Governor and then promote Little to his place. The President could do nothing better than select a man of judicial mind and judicial training for such a place. And I tell you he'll do it. Mark my word."

The Hoosier Democrat felt confident he had it settled. He is studying up on Hawaii and expects a conference in a few days with Judge Little. In fact, the judge promised to come up and see him. He cross-examined Mr. Cayless and Mr. Wilcox closely about conditions in the Islands and assured them that a commission to visit the Islands and study the land problem was out of the question. However, he thought the land laws were not what they should be.

According to the advices here, Gov. Dole cannot arrive in Washington before next Wednesday evening. The newspapers announced that he was to leave San Francisco yesterday (Friday, April 4), and would stop over in Chicago a day. That means a journey of six days across the continent. At this writing George R. Carter is in Chicago, or was yesterday. It is expected that he may come on with the Governor. Mr. William Haywood invited the Governor to be his guest while in Washington, but has received a telegram of thanks, stating that the Governor would probably prefer to stop at a hotel.

DOLE BEFORE COMMITTEES.

The opposition to Gov. Dole has been agitating for extensive hearings before the Committee on Territories of the House during his stay in Washington.

(Continued on Page 5)

FUEL OIL FOR LOCAL STEAMERS

FOLLOWING the successful trip of the oil burning steamer Enterprise of the Matson line, from San Francisco to Hilo, comes the announcement that the Oceanic Steamship Company will fit the Alameda and Mariposa with similar furnaces. It is understood that this improvement will be made at once, so that there will be a change ship for the southern run.

With the new fuel and improved boiler capacity the Mariposa will be as fast as the Alameda, it is thought, and with this ship in readiness for the Australian run, there will be plenty of time for the refitting of either of the new ships which may have repairs to make, so that the contract speed will be made all the time. The new system will be possible if there is a supply of fuel oil on hand here, and this necessary article, it is expected, will be ready very soon, under the plans of a new corporation which has in it many persons closely associated with the Oceanic line.

John A. Buck, who is heavily interested in Hawaiian sugar properties, and is as well one of the directors of the Matson Transportation Company, arrived in the Sierra yesterday for an inspection tour of the various estates of which he is a director. He is accompanied by John L. Koster, a capitalist of San Francisco, and A. F. Morrison, one of the leading attorneys of that city.

"We are making plans for the speedy introduction of oil fuel at our properties," said Mr. Buck last evening. "The Marion Chilcott, now on the way to San Francisco from Hilo, with a cargo of sugar, will go to the Risdon Iron Works as soon as she is unloaded, and will be immediately outfitted with tanks for use as an oil carrier. The Chilcott registers 1511 tons, and will be so equipped with tanks that she will have a capacity of 10,000 barrels of oil, if the experiment is a success other ships will be equipped for the trade. We are making arrangements for the erection of tanks for use by our ships here, for we intend to supply this fuel to the Honolulu Plantation. The changes in the Chilcott will cost \$75,000. If we can get the iron here all the construction will be by local companies, as we want the people here to get the work."

"I understand that the plans concerning the Mariposa and Alameda will be pushed as rapidly as possible. There will be oil burning furnaces put under the new boilers of the Mariposa, and when she is ready for sea the Alameda will be taken off long enough to be fitted in turn. I have not heard about any plans for the new steamers of the Oceanic line, but it is probable that if the experiments are successful there will be little delay in putting the system into them too. We are now building tanks at the foot of Second street for the supplying of ships, and are erecting large storage tanks at the Potrero in San Francisco."

"Partly owing to the low prices of sugar and the immense amount of stocks placed in the coast market, there is a decided slump in the price of shares, but we have confidence in the values, and I personally believe in the future of the Islands. The men who were with me last time, of the German Savings Bank, have lent much money here and will lend more. They are perfectly satisfied with their investments and have aided many enterprises simply by their knowledge of what is here."

"I expect to go to Hawaii on the Kinau on her special trip on Saturday evening, and will stay some time there, returning here for a longer stop."

Bishop Nichols' Lecture.

Bishop Nichols' coming to Hawaii to organize the American Episcopal Church, recalled to him last evening in his lecture on "The American Prayer Book" the fact that one of his ancestors, a member of the first congregation of Episcopalians after the Revolutionary war, helped to organize the church in America, electing Samuel Seabury as Bishop. Another ancestor, Sir Edward Nichols, sailed from Jamestown, Va., in the former days, to be ordained by the Bishop of London.

The Bishop told at some length of the making of the American prayer book and the reasons for the revisions, the whole subject being given in a most interesting manner.

Bishop Nichols will lecture next Wednesday evening on "Some American Features in the Morning and Evening Prayer," and the Wednesday following on "Some Features of the Office of the Holy Communion in the American Prayer Book."

Daily Advertiser, delivered by carrier to any part of the city for 75 cents a month.

KILLED IN KAKAOKO

Bloody Slaying in a Lodging House.

MURDERER IS STILL AT LARGE

"Kentucky Bill" Avenges Foul Epithet With a Deadly Knife Thrust.

ABOUT 9 o'clock last night a report was brought to the police station by an officer that a man had been fatally stabbed in a house behind the brewery on Queen street. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth immediately went to the place and found that murder had indeed been done.

On the lanai of a lodging house, situated at the end of the alley which bounds the brewery on the Walkiki side, lay the dead body of a man, weltering in a pool of blood. Gathered round were a crowd of morbidly curious ones.

The Deputy Sheriff's enquiries as to who had done the deed drew forth from Meyers, the landlord of the house, the following story:

About 8:45 deceased and another man, both of whom had been drinking, were arguing somewhat noisily on the lanai of the house. Presently a man known as "Kentucky Bill" emerged from the house and told the men to shut up. The dead man thereupon applied a foul epithet to Bill, who whipped out a big knife and stabbed the other under the heart, killing him almost instantly. "Kentucky Bill" then entered the house, and shortly afterwards escaped down the lane leading to Queen street.

As soon as Meyers had told his story, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth entered the room Bill generally occupied and found a blood stained knife stuck into a rafter. The weapon had a blade about four and a half inches long with a razor edge, which was released from a buckhorn handle by pressing a spring. The name of the murdered man could not be ascertained, though he is said to have lived at Meyers' house for a long time. He is said to have worked around horses and to have been employed in some stable in town up to yesterday. Residents in Meyerville simply called him "Kid." He was about 24 years of age.

"Kentucky Bill" is well known in Kakaoko. He is over six feet tall, with drooping shoulders and a red mustache and used to eke out a living by mending chairs. He was fond of posing as a bad man and there is not a bar-keeper on Queen street whom he has not regaled with tales of blood from old Kentucky, never forgetting to emphasize his narrative by remarking that he was every bit as handy with his knife as with his gun.

The locality where the murder was committed is an unsavory one and the houses at the end of Brewery lane are the abiding place of some of Honolulu's hardest characters. Whenever the police want a man they never overlook Brewery lane and a casting of nets of the law in that direction always results in a rich haul of rascality. Of late the place has achieved almost as unpleasant notoriety as did Twiwei, and sailors to this port are well apprised of the exact bearings of Brewery lane long before Honolulu is sighted.

As soon as Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth had made a thorough search of the premises and satisfied himself that the murderer was not hidden there, a jury was empaneled and the body viewed as it lay. Then the deputy sheriff returned to the police station and the hue and cry was raised.

It was given out by Chillingworth that a reward of \$100 would be paid for the apprehension of the murderer and then every available officer was turned out on the case. All over town men were stationed and the Sonoma was carefully watched all night, as were all vessels scheduled to sail today.

Up to an early hour this morning "Kentucky Bill" was still at large, notwithstanding the indefatigable efforts of the police, who worked hard all night long to discover where he was hid.

The murderer is a white man of about 35 years of age. He is tall, above the average, and slenderly built. When last seen he wore gray pants, a check vest, white shirt and a round black hat or skull cap.

About 11 o'clock last night a man named Dan Smith told the police that he arrived on the scene directly after the murdered man had been stabbed and that he held him in his arms until he died, trying to relieve what he thought was a hemorrhage, by sucking the blood from his throat. Smith's clothes were covered with blood. He was locked up last night pending a thorough investigation of his story.